

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

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NUMBER 37

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1890.

The first election under the new regime takes place to-day, and the result will be awaited with widespread curiosity and anxiety. While there is scarcely any anticipation of disorder, the impression has become firmly established everywhere that the government proposes to use every effort, even to intimidation and fraud, to carry the elections. The result will be, as so frequently occurs in Brazil, that the opposition will very generally abstain from voting. Instead of striving to secure a strong minority, the old parties are actually planning to stay away from the polls and elect no one. When it is realized that the administration of government will be largely in the hands of inexperienced and pretentious men, full of visionary schemes for the limited development of the country, not always honest, rarely patient and only too frequently inclined to the employment of arbitrary measures—when it is realized that the government will be in such hands, the resolution not to vote and not to secure a good working minority to hold the victorious party in check, is a gross disregard of duty and a cowardly abandonment of the country. One's country ought to be dearer to him than party success, but to these men the prospect of defeat is sufficient excuse for withdrawing altogether from the field. The result will be, if this advice is taken, that the official ticket will be everywhere elected and the next national assembly will be wholly of one party and purpose. This, as every well informed man must know, will render honest and responsible government quite unattainable. If the present administration is left to have its own way undisputed, with all its chimerical schemes and with all its shameful jobberies, then Brazil has a very thorny and perilous path before her. We do not even excuse the provisional chief of government, honest and well-meaning though we believe him to be, for it is upon the warrant of his signature that these things have been done and are to be done in the future. We believe his election to the presidency will be a fatal mistake, a veritable calamity, and that for the reason that he knows so little of civil affairs and is apparently so poor a judge of character that he will always be a victim of the specious arguments of speculators who are bent upon the enrichment of themselves at the expense of the country. At this juncture Brazil needs her wisest and strongest statesman at the head of affairs, for she has new institutions to create and new precedents to establish. A president who can permit the experiments, blunders, and jobbery which has been carried on in some of the public departments during the past nine months is certainly not the man to establish a responsible republican government in Brazil. We had hoped, as one who would see this country prosperous and well governed, that the elections would be so sharply contested that the opposition would be strong enough to influence the future course of legislation far enough to reverse the ruinous policy now dominant. But, while we may still hope for this, we fear the result will be the very contrary.

THE HOSPITAL PROJECT.

A few days since we had the pleasure of receiving a letter from a well-known and highly successful physician in regard to the projected non-sectarian hospital in this city. As he is well-acquainted with the Misericordia hospital and has had much experience with hospital work in his native country, his observations will be both interesting and helpful just at this time, and

the more so on account of one defect in the Misericórdia which had attracted his attention—the size of the institution. Although his letter was not designed for publication, we shall take the liberty of using enough of it to show how generous and widespread an interest is taken in the project. On this subject, he says:

"I am delighted to hear of the proposed non-sectarian hospital in Rio. It is most undoubtedly urgently needed. Were there no other reason, it is sufficient that the Misericórdia is far too large to be efficiently worked, even though the physicians and surgeons be ever so clever and assiduous in their labors. From personal observation I can testify that not one half of the patients receive the attention to which they are entitled, and they are either left untended to, or looked at in the most cursory fashion, or perhaps still more frequently they are allowed to remain in, occupying valuable space when they could either be sent out to their homes or else treated at the out-door department. In the midst of such a large number of patients it is but a natural consequence that foreigners, especially if unable to speak the language, will receive less attention even than the others."

Then as regards the religious question, I am quite at one with you as to that. The hospital should be non-sectarian in so far that Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Mahomedan, being otherwise eligible for admission, will have an equal right to such treatment as the hospital can give.

The idea of the hospital becoming a nucleus for the training of nurses is admirable. None but those who have seen and experienced the care of a well-trained nurse can form any idea of what a boon she is, and in Rio their work would be simply invaluable.

I am glad you have taken up this matter so warmly, and I would be glad if you let me have information as to the steps being taken to carry the project through. I shall be happy to contribute my mite and assist in any way that I can to make the thing a success."

Aside from the intelligent interest which the writer takes in the success of the proposed hospital, he calls attention to one feature of the Misericórdia which we have often considered an objection, though we have hesitated to make use of it on account of our limited experience and observation in such work. Personally, we should feel a strong reluctance to go into so large a hospital for treatment, even were there no other objection, simply because attendants and physicians will be inclined to hurry over their work carelessly where there are so many. It is a natural tendency in serving large numbers, whatever may be the occupation. The tendency now is to restrict numbers and treat them either in small wards, or separate rooms. The attendance in such cases is better and greater care can be given to cleanliness and surroundings.

We are not at all inclined to advocate the founding of a non-sectarian hospital solely on the grounds that the Misericórdia does not meet our ideas of what a hospital should be. This great institution has rendered an invaluable service to this city, and we trust that its influence and usefulness may be curtailed in no respect. We are glad to observe, also, that many of the restrictions formerly imposed because of religious intolerance, are now being removed. The fact remains, however, that the treatment is not always what it should be, whether through negligence or the number of patients under treatment, that foreigners of the classes to be benefited by the proposed hospital rarely ever go there for treatment, and also that the growth of the city renders additional facilities necessary in this direction. We desire to secure an institution so well administered and arranged that the scores of young men who fall ill in this city every year, will prefer to go there for treatment rather than remain in their boarding-houses under the unskillful nursing of friends. The encouragement thus far given leads us to believe that the project can be carried out and made a gratifying success.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, September 12th.

THE NORTH AMERICAN BANK.

By telegram, which was communicated to us, we learn that the idea of founding the "Banco Brazil e Norte America" was well received by a respectable group of New York bankers.

The international agency of this bank will be shortly established in that metropolis.

As a guarantee for the result of the establishing of this agency, it is sufficient to mention the names of the gentlemen who have accepted its direction and which are: Messrs. Charles B. Flint, president; Cornelius N. B. Jesse, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, C. A. Spreckles, Charles Flint, and Horace L. Thurber.

Messrs. Flint and Carnegie, of these gentlemen were members of the recent International Congress at Washington, as delegates of the United States of America.

We should like to ask for the publication of the telegram above referred to. Frankly, we do not believe the statement that Mr. Flint and his friends have accepted the Mayrink scheme and the direction in New York of a proposed branch. Unless proofs are forthcoming to the contrary, we shall

consider this statement either as a misinterpretation of a telegram received, or as a deliberate attempt to deceive in the interests of the men engaged in floating the Banco Brazil-Norte America in this city. The names mentioned above are those engaged in organizing an International American Bank in the United States, and who have applied to Congress for a charter. In this, they have the support of the United States government, and it is altogether unlikely, therefore, that they will abandon their own project for the acceptance of an agency of a Brazilian bank which can not offer the financial facilities desired, and the information of whose organization had been received in a brief cable message. To think otherwise would be to accuse them of a very foolish and unbusinesslike resolution.

THE CABINET.

On the 13th the following document, which we translate, was published in the local press:

"The members of the provisional government met in conference to-day under the presidency of the general-in-chief, chief of the said government, affirm their entire solidarity, which they have never ceased to recognize, in all the measures promulgated by the chief of the state with the counter-sign of his ministers, and continue to adhere to these, declaring them to be considered as definite acts and laws of the republic in conformity with Art. 2 of the transitory dispositions of the constitution which latter they have adapted as the expression of their political programme before the nation and the future congress."

Assembly Room of the Provisional Government, September 12th, 1890.
Flaviano Perobio, Benjamin Constant, Rui Barbosa, Francisco Glycerio, Cosmo Alvim, M. Ferraz de Campos Salles, E. Wandenkolk, Quintino Bocayana.

"The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the same date comments on the above as follows:

It is comprehensible that the idea of this collective declaration was not conceived at the same time in all the brains, and that there were some which conceived it, some which translated it into language and some which simply accepted it. At first sight it appears that the great feat was that of the conception of the expression of having it either accepted, or of offering to it in holocaust a victim; but upon mature thought, the benefactor, if there be one—*n'est pas celui qui en pense*.

There is solidarity and solidarity—that which really exists, and that which must exist; the first can never be placed in doubt and it is useless to proceed to proclaim it; the other is as the perspiration which is dried, to again appear, the beard which is shaved and grows again. The Congress has much to do in this respect and its records will form a most interesting deposit of facts."

If from the declaration that the *Diário Oficial* of to-day publishes there results anything in favor of anyone, it is precisely in the favor of him who placed in these historical hair-splitting the consciousness of his strength."

The ministers understand that all they have done are definite laws of the republic; and what evil can result? The Congress may say No! and revoke these definite laws."

The ministers understand that henceforward each of them must sustain as his programme before the nation and before Congress that which is disagreeable to his class; let us take note of this declaration and we will see how many times will it be requisite to make explanatory and personal declarations as regards this collective declaration published to-day by the *Diário Oficial*, very fine in principle, but inconvenient in appearing after the facts which contradict it."

In an interview published in the *Gazeta de Noticias* of September 7th, Admiral Wandenkolk, minister of marine, and candidate for the Senate, expressly declared that the separation of church and state was inopportune and that the disfranchisement of the clergy was a mistake which, if elected, he would use every effort to rectify. He agrees with Chili and declares himself opposed to arbitration, as adopted at the Washington Congress. He also intimates divergent views on the Missões boundary treaty, and considers a majority of the financial measures as purely provisional. This certainly does not indicate solidarity, and how the Admiral could have signed the above declaration we leave him to explain.

—Eds. News.

Jornal do Commercio, September 8th.

COFFEE COMPANIES.

Decree No. 725 of September 6th, 1890.

General-in-chief Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation:

Concedes to the company to be organized by Antonio Carneiro Brandão permission to issue merchandise warrants (*bilhetes de mercadorias*) and exemption in benefit of the producers, during the present fiscal year of 1890 from the export tax on coffee sold for account of third parties at the company's auctions; he being obliged to gradually reimburse to the National Treasury, from the third year forward, the amount of the duties which have not been paid.

On the 9th inst. a decree with the same number and date also published in the *Jornal do Commercio*, modifies the above decree inasmuch that the period of exemption from export duties is declared to be for two years, the commencement of which is not known.

From the *Diário de Noticias*, September 12th.

STEAMSHIPS.

The firm, Seiger, Welt & Co. of London, by its representatives in this city, and in the name of English and Scotch naval constructors, has presented to the minister of agriculture a proposal for the formation of a company of transatlantic steamers, under the Brazilian flag.

The company proposes to build 20 first-class (*de luxo*) steamers, with accommodation for passengers and cargo, establishing three lines between North American, European and Brazilian ports. The steamers will have a speed of 17 miles per hour. The capital of the new company is £3,000,000 sterling.

The first steamers will be launched 12 months after the proposal is approved.

In exchange for a trifling subsidy the company will engage itself to gratuitously execute the service of attracting immigration.

The above lacks one important particular. What are the favors asked for by Messrs. Seiger, Welt & Co. in exchange for endowing us with three steamers under the Brazilian flag? Perhaps the Lloyd Brasileiro people can answer our question.

THE PRESIDENT.

Determined to show the *Gazeta de Noticias* that this journal does not possess a patent to interview political head-lights the *Diário de Noticias* sent a special representative to interview the president of the Brazilian republic. The reporter was evidently demoralized by his mission, but the good old soldier, who has been called to watch over the destinies of Brazil, reassured him and we may make the following extracts from the interview.

Gen. Deodoro said: "I am a soldier and understand the affairs of my profession, which I decide with certainty, persuaded of a good result."

My opinion is formed and this I will maintain. If I am in error, this arises from good faith, and I at once correct it. With other matters I am unacquainted, but I adopt a system that has heretofore served me perfectly. I consult experts and follow their opinions. If I am mistaken, I err in good company."

When president of Rio Grande do Sul I had every lay to decide questions of the most diverse character. If a question of jurisprudence arose, of which I did not understand the meaning, I consulted a jurist in whom I had the greatest confidence. If it was a financial question, I sent for the inspector of the Treasury. If it were a question of railways, let the engineers be called in. In this manner I governed to the satisfaction of every one, and if Canavieiras sought to impeach me before the Court of Appeals, I had the pleasure of seeing this injustice destroyed by the proper authorities.

In the position which I now occupy and where I shall exert myself to meet the expectations of the Brazilian nation, I shall follow the same system."

If finances be in question, I consult experts; if other questions appear under discussion, I seek the men who are in my opinion the better prepared to explain what is to be done."

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The cotton crop at Tatyhy, São Paulo, this year amounts to 70,000 arrobas, say 1,000 tons.

—The recent census of the municipality of Rezende, Rio de Janeiro, is reported to show a loss of 5,000 inhabitants in eighteen years.

—The provincial governor of Minas has entered into a contract for the paving of Ouro Preto streets at the rate of 98 per square metre.

—Our newspaper budget from Rio Grande, dated the 5th inst., tells of three assassinations, two attempts to kill, and one trial for the same crime.

—The October official valuations (*postas*) for export taxes in Minas Geraes will be 31 reis on coffee, 21 reis on cut tobacco and 18 reis on tobacco in rolls.

—On the 15th ult. Pará put on its good clothes to celebrate the adhesion of the state to the constitution. But which constitution? Imperial or republican?

—The son-in-law of the minister of foreign affairs has been chosen to be the judge of marriages in Niterói, rather than go down to the wilds of Rio Grande do Sul.

—The appearance among the Santa Catharina candidates for Congress of the governor of the state, his cousin, and his secretary, seems a little more than the people could stand.

—On August 15th a small-pox hospital was inaugurated at Manaus, Amazonas. The governor and all the "nobles" were present. We hope they had all taken the precaution of vaccination.

—The *Elegant Chronicle* is the title to be taken by a journal of Niterói, and we are not at all surprised that the capital of the federated state of Rio de Janeiro has found such an organ a necessity.

—The state of Mato Grosso has been granted 30,000 to tame its Indians. Ceará got hundreds of times this amount to tame its inhabitants; but the Mato Grosso people have very few voters among them.

—Gen. Glycerio has extinguished the "commission of improvements" and organized the "commission of works" at the Rio Grande do Sul bar. Let us pray that the change is not merely one of substantives.

—A man was tried in Juiz de Fora on the 11th for complicity in an attempted assassination in 1886, and was condemned to 3½ years imprisonment. The sentence, therefore, should terminate his imprisonment.

—The people of Maranhão were terribly alarmed at the report that Pará had secured a railway concession which belonged to them. They telegraphed to Admiral Wandenkolk, who replied: "I know nothing about it."

—The *Provincia do Pará* says that "the 14th July was commemorated with the greatest splendor" throughout the United States. If we were to say that the "4th July" were meant, perhaps our Pará colleague would object.

—A man at Piracicaba, S. Paulo, killed his father recently for no apparent reason except that the old gentleman had been president of the city council. It is a summary manner of securing municipal purity, but is decidedly effective.

—On the 7th inst.—Independence day, old style—the colors were presented to the 32nd infantry battalion at Victoria, Espírito Santo. After the ceremony there was a military promenade, at least that is how we translate *parade militar*.

—A Rio Grande do Sul journal extracts from a Montevideo letter a melancholy account of how stopping smuggling into Brazil has affected that city. Many houses there are in difficulties, some are bankrupt and others have closed their European agencies.

—The provisional governor of Pará has increased the special tax on exports, for the construction of an exchange, to 8 reis per kilo, on rubber (all qualities) and 50 reis per hectolitre on Brazil nuts. The tax of 2 reis per kilo, on other products is reduced to 1 real.

—A Pará journal presages a great future for the Jaturay river district as a rubber producing zone. Only the fear of the Indians prevents the gatherers going into this district, which is said to be rich in fish and turtle, and produces not only rubber, but copal, gum and oil.

—According to telegrams published here, the 7th inst. was celebrated by a parade of the police and army garrison at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes. The latter is specified as the mettlesome (*bravo*) 31st infantry battalion, and a distinguished and popular major commanded the parade.

—The neighborhood of Juiz de Fora is getting a very sinister reputation. Another barbarous assassination occurred there on the 7th, a poor freed-man being waylaid, shamefully mutilated and then strangled. He had had a quarrel with another man about a woman, and this was undoubtedly the cause of the crime.

—The Mato Grosso telegraph line has been completed through to Goyaz, capital of the state of Goyaz, and the station there was formally opened on the 29th ult. Singularly enough, however, the telegram announcing that fact was not published here until the 11th inst., from which it may be inferred that the telegram was sent by post.

—A local journal states that a locomotive on the Bragança railway recently overtook a man and seriously wounded him, but does not explain why the goods did not run; the locomotive would not then have overtaken him, perhaps. It also hints to explain why these locomotives are allowed to run about the country in so belligerent a manner.

—The so-called "national party" of Santa Catharina also decided to abstain from voting, because of the intervention of the government. The courage and patriotism of these "nationals" are almost worthy of profound contempt. How they propose to create a decent government by concealing themselves on election day, is more than we can imagine.

—The accord arranged between the governors of Paraná and Santa Catharina was very simple and reasonable. The former agreed to remove the toll-houses created by his predecessor on the boundary between the two states, while the latter agreed to make the Santa Catharina export tax on *mate* equal to that of Paraná and turn over the receipts on Paraná *mate* exports to the treasury of that state.

—A telegram from Pará published here on the 8th inst. states that the relief party sent to hunt up the explorers lost in the Amazon wilds, had found what was left of the expedition, an officer, two non-commissioned officers, and three soldiers. The leader of the exploring party, Capt. Silva Telles, had died and in all 22 deaths had occurred. The condition of the survivors was very serious. They had been exploring the S. Manoel river, and had suffered the greatest privations.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—Work was commenced on the Aracajú and Simão Dias, Sergipe, railway on the 30th ult.

—A decree dated on the 30th ult. extends to July 23rd, 1891, the time for building the Fijuca branch of the Rio de Janeiro and Northern railway. Why not postpone it indefinitely?

—The *Phaol* of Juiz de Fora, of the 12th inst., says that the Leopoldina company has acquired all the shares of the Juiz de Fora e Patá line, and that arrangements for mutual traffic will probably be made.

—The government engineer fiscalizing the Leopoldina railway has resigned and his successor has been appointed. Sr. Jacintho Machado de Bittencourt should let the public know why the decision was taken.

—On the 10th inst. the contract was signed for the construction of the Oeste de Minas railway extension from Lavras to the Parahyba river. Castro Rocha & Co. are the contractors and the price is reported to be \$3,584,000.

—A decree dated on the 30th ult. turned over to the mutual aid society of the employes of the Central of Brazil railway all fines imposed. The amount of revenue derived from this source, under such conditions, is not likely to be startling.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has submitted the question of the concession of an extension to the Sapucaia railway, as to which he and the minister of agriculture are at logger-heads, to a committee of engineers of the Club de Engenharia. This is certainly a novel manner of settling a question between the general and a state government.

LOCAL NOTES

—Ten applications for railways were summarily dispatched by the minister of agriculture on the 1st inst. Three were curtly refused and seven referred to the governors of the various states where the applicants propose to build their lines.

—The management of the Jardim Botânico tramway appears to be going from bad to worse. The *gerente* has got out some new sign boards, to be sure, but he has become so tangled in organizing the new service that the public is losing all patience with him.

—The general of agriculture has refused to grant permission to the Ubatuba and Taubaté company to extend their line to Amparo, São Paulo. While the general has charge of the country's cabbage fields, he proposes to run her railways according to his own notions.

—Rumors are current that the government contemplates taking over half-a-dozen railways, but it is impossible to get at the truth of the reports. One thing appears certain: something must be done to avoid conflicts between the general and the state governments.

—At the meeting of the share-holders of the Sapucahy railway on the 12th, the directors stated that the contract for the extension granted by the Rio de Janeiro state government, which has caused a conflict between this and the general government, was signed on August 28th with all legal formalities.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the payment of 105,246\$ to the Mogiana, S. Paulo, railway to complete the interest guaranteed for the first half of the present year. The shares of the trunk line of the Mogiana are at an enormous premium, but the extension does not appear to pay its way as yet.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* on the 11th states that the following credits have been opened: 50,000\$ to complete the Palmeiras station on the Recife and S. Francisco extension, 50,000\$ for construction works on the Batistão railway, and 1,783,715\$ for construction works on the Recife and Caruaru and Recife and S. Francisco extensions.

—It is announced that Brazil will cooperate with the United States in surveying a route for the Great All American Meridian Line—through connection, without change, between the north and south poles. If Mr. Hefner is not wide-awake, Brazil will have the largest part of the South American section, after all!

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Viação Central (railway) company on the 6th inst. Sr. Mayrink presiding, it was determined to change the name of the company to the "Banco Viação do Brasil." The capital is to be increased to 20,000,000\$ and each 5 original shares will receive 5 shares with 40\$ paid up in the bank and 3 debentures of a nominal value of 100\$, fully paid, to earn 7 per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. sinking fund to be provided for.

—"There was celebrated yesterday an agreement between the federal government and Dr. Frederico Albrancas, president of the S. Paulo and Rio [railway] company for the taking over (*regate*) of the railway which will become government property with all its assets and liabilities, including the loans in London, for the sum of 10,000,000\$ paid in government stock (*apólices*) of the nominal value of 1,000\$ each. The contract should be signed on Tuesday."—*Jornal do Commercio*, September 14th.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The August receipts of the Montevideo custom house amounted to 531,875,23.

—Threatened disturbances in Entre Rios have led to the dispatch of considerable military reinforcements to that province.

—The August immigration returns at Buenos Aires show a total of only 8,592 arrivals, while the departures aggregated 9,983.

—The Uruguayan government has adopted a land tax at least the rate being 6½ per mil on urban, suburban and rural property.

—The Santa Fé bank holds \$500,000 in bills signed by ex-President Celmán's friends, which have expired but have not been protested.

—The Provincial Bank at Rosario has suspended "for want of legal emission." More correctly, perhaps, it has suspended because of too much emission.

—One of the recent methods for developing Argentine resources has been the counterfeiting of postage stamps. If dishonest practices can make a country rich, Argentina ought to be rolling in wealth.

—The Cordoba Bank is rottenness personified. It has no gold deposits specified by law; it has not paid nor has it withheld to pay for the gold bonds given it by the venetian government; its emission is impossible to calculate, being composed of shillings, real and clandestine, "vales" and treasury bills; and finally, it has not published nor compiled a single balance-sheet since it came under the free banking law. Mr. Bustos reported that on the very day he arrived back in Cordoba the bank was still issuing the clandestine notes, in spite of the telegrams published.—*Rosario Reporter*, Sept. 2.

—Whilst the gold premium on the Bolsa is hovering between 30 and 40, with every appearance of being permanently reduced (*de*) still further, the tramway companies of the city have sapiently determined to add to the difficulties of the situation and the distress of the poorer classes who depend on them for means of transit, by resolving only to receive paper money at a discount of 50 per cent. At least, such is their nominal decision. Actually, they go much further as will be seen by the following analysis of the fares they propose to charge in future.—For a 4 cents journey, 6 cents paper, discount of 50 per cent. For a 6 cents journey, 10 cents paper, discount 60 per cent. For a 10 cents journey, 16 cents paper, discount 60 per cent. By this means they will make a gain of 15 to 30 per cent. each time they are paid in paper, and the travelling public will be losers to the same amount.—*River Plate Times*, Montevideo, Aug. 23.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Clyde* made the run to Bahia in the quick time of 48 hours.

—The theatrical editor of the *Jornal* has gone into a decline since the departure of Judic.

—A new theatre—to be called the "Theatro Apollo"—was inaugurated on Rua do Lavradio on the 12th inst.

—The new American steamer *Segura* left New York for this port on the 13th, calling at Pernambuco and Bahia.

—The vicar-general of this bishopric has protested against the razing of Castle hill, the concession for which was recently granted.

—Owing to the threatening weather to-day all the dangerous enemies of the republic will probably remain at home, to avoid getting wet.

—If Rio is wise it will let S. Paulo have all its shares, of every description, back again. The only way to correct greedy little boys is to fill them full.

—The lady abbess of the Ajuda convent died on the evening of the 13th at the age of 56 years. She had been an inmate of the convent from her youth.

—We are informed that Minister Pitkin, who recently passed through Rio for the United States, denies the report that he had been offered the place of minister to Brazil.

—Six Brazilian citizens, three of whom are noblemen, have been made officers in the Order of Agricultural Merit by the President of France. Icen growing large cabbages?

—Evil tongues say that the venerable republican chief Saldaña Marinho will be made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court because it is not thought prudent to permit him to enter Congress.

—Admiral Wandenkolk has refused to permit a sergeant of marines to re-enlist, because his conduct has been subversive of discipline and morality. Why did not the Admiral shoot the fellow?

—The government has entered into a contract with E. P. Frank for the location of 3,000 families of foreign and native agriculturists in five colonies in Rio Grande do Sul within a period of ten years.

—We hear of many Brazilians, voters and property-owners, who intend to stay at home to-day for fear that there will be some disturbance. Such people ought to wear petticoats and be kept carefully indoors.

—The Portuguese government is said to have granted three titles: Visconde de Leopoldina, Conde de Sapucahy and Marquez de Sorocabana. We hear there is something malicious in the story, but it may be partly true after all.

—It is decidedly a queer world. The premiums for a winning crew in last Monday's regatta consisted in a gold medal for the coxswain and silver medals for the oarsmen. The men who really do the work rarely get the best prizes.

—On the 11th the new barracks of the 3rd police battalion were occupied by the men, and the officers celebrated the occasion by giving a ball. The new barracks are said to be very satisfactory in all respects and are situated in S. Christovão.

—The government wants registrars to send in quarterly reports of births, marriages and deaths. The next thing the Treasury will be asking will be that the Rio custom-house shall publish its returns within the first week after the close of the month.

—On the morning of the 12th a policeman, in mufti, was attacked by a foot-pat in the 1st district of Engenho Novo and his watch and purse demanded. The guardian of the peace was stronger than his assailant and safely landed him in the nearest police station.

—The manager of the "national fishing" company has gone to Europe to study the most perfect systems of the industry employed there. We were about to recommend a hook and line, but we remember that Seine fishing is highly esteemed by Brazilians.

—It is proposed to hold a monthly meeting for the socialistic discussion, in English, of literary and scientific topics. Those who wish to attend are invited to join the first meeting which will be held at No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor, at 7:30 p. m., on 1st October next.

—On the 7th inst. a Portuguese, 35 years of age, who had been recently acquitted from a charge of counterfeiting, was run over and killed by a locomotive on the Central railway. The question may be asked whether this is an indication that a higher power has undertaken to dispense justice in Brazil.

—If the oppositionists are to be believed, several candidates who are irreconcilably opposed to the government will be elected to-day. If Senator Paulino, Visconde de Pelotas and other leaders of the peace-at-any-cost party have their way, however, there will not be an oppositionist in Congress.

—It is to be noted that Morris N. Kohn has taken possession of the Passeio Publico terrace, just as we predicted. And the pacific citizens of Rio de Janeiro tamely submit, not caring apparently whether Morris turns every public garden into a drinking-shop, or not, and they are getting just what they deserve.

—According to the *Novidades* a venerable Treasury official has been retired on half pay to make a place for the inspector of the custom-house. As commerce is no longer worthy of consideration by the government, we would suggest that the vacancy at the custom-house be filled by some representative manufacturer.

—The sleepy Fluminense was very much surprised yesterday morning to see a whole page in the daily papers given up to the name of the superlatively modest Francisco de Paula Mayrink, candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. Bill-poster advertisements promise to make future elections in Brazil very costly affairs.

—The July gas bill of this city for lighting public streets and squares amounted to 82,003\$727.

—"A 'Parizense,' 15 months old, was buried here on the 27th ult. What is a parizense anyway?

—On the 29th the consul-general of Perú gave a banquet in honor of Col. Palácio, the prefect of the Loreto department of Perú, who is on a visit to this city.

—Sr. Otero, chief of the commission studying the Rio Grande do Sul har improvements, arrived here from the United States on the 25th ult. It is supposed that work will be pushed now.

—A *cidadão* recently offered to supply the department of agriculture with Paraná pine at 15 per cent. under market prices, if Gen. Glycerio would guarantee him interest on the capital invested. The general, however, did not appear to see it in that light.

—It is exactly as we expected. The Passeio Publico—one of the prettiest little gardens in Rio—is to be turned into a grog-shop. The habitué can sit under an awning when it rains, and the children in the neighborhood can go elsewhere for a little amusement.

—"O Patz" is our authority for stating that a Brazilian, Bartholomeu Lourenço de Gusmão, made the first balloon ascension on record. His experiment was made at Lisbon but the date is not given. Perhaps this detail is immaterial. It only remains to add that Sr. Gusmão is dead.

—Col. Sampaio Ferraz, chief of police of Rio, returned here on the 10th. The chief, it is said, will not resume his office prior to the elections, at which he is a candidate. The reception of Dr. Ferraz was very cordial—admirers, friends, retainers, mice, hanting and fireworks.

—We are afraid that our friend Admiral Wandenkolk is weak in his geography. On the 30th ult. he makes the steamers bound for Macabé touch at Sepetiba. Get after the boys, Admiral. They should not be permitted to put such nonsense in the *Diário Oficial*.

—Two of the private watchmen of the Sacramento parish got on an unholy spree on the night of the 29th ult. One had a sabre and the other a dagger, but four policemen succeeded in muzzling these new-fashioned peace guardians in. Why not make regular policemen of these amateurs?

—The coat and waistcoat of one of the judges of the Court of Appeals was stolen from the dressing room of the court on the 26th ult. Judge Pinhalhyba de Mattos had left his secular garments in the usual place upon assuming his "toga," but did not find them when they were wanted. The thief's worthy of an office.

—Dr. Coelho Rodrigues has been, if we are correctly informed, a professor at the Recife law school, a legal adviser of the municipality of Rio de Janeiro and recently has taken a contract to organize a civil code for the republic. Dr. Coelho Rodrigues appears to have recognized that something must be sacrificed, so he has resigned the position of municipal adviser.

—Although Eduardo Augusto Washington is willing to go to Bahia to verify the existence of a coal mine there, and to study the forests, climate and economic conditions of that state, providing the government will grant him certain favors, the minister of agriculture declines to meet his wishes. Edward Augustus can go on his own responsibility, or not at all.

—The *Diário do Commercio* announced on Saturday that they had some very important revelations to make concerning election irregularities, but would reserve them till the 16th so that they could not be accused of seeking to influence the result. Withholding disclosures of this character until the day after an election, when it could do no earthly good, is a peculiarity which probably exists nowhere outside of Brazil.

—On the 21st inst. the Sociedade Franzini will celebrate a reunion at the new rooms taken by the society in the *palacete* of the Marquês de Valença, corner of the Ruas dos Invalidos and Senado. The purposes of the society are the protection of the poorer classes and all nationalities may join it. The president, Conde de Estrella, extends a cordial general invitation to all to be present at the reunion.

—The principal race of the Botafogo regatta on the 8th was so badly towed that some of the contestants claimed a foul and expected that it would be rowed again. To decide the matter the committee fixed a day and hour to hear the protests, and then, to bar out the English crew, changed the hour and had the whole matter settled before the letter appeared. The horse-racing spirit has become so dominant in Rio, that fair play is no longer to be expected.

—It seems incredible, but it is charged that a lot of little children were marched in from a public school at the Gaven on the 7th, for the purpose of offering compliments to the chief of the provisional government. They had banners, badges and a band of music and were primed to fire off some pretty little speeches, but Gen. Deodoro happened to be away at the races. The parents and teachers who are responsible for this piece of folly, ought to be compelled to give bonds for their future good behavior.

—According to notices received here during the last week there was considerable dirty work going on in many municipalities in the preparation of the election lists. In Petropolis the election board has been changed a third time, and no man is to be permitted to cast a vote who does not hold a certificate from the last. In S. Fidelis, Sapucaia, and other places, various irregularities are reported. These arbitrary modifications of the registry lists ought to be severely punished, for an official has no right what ever to meddle with them.

—We dislike to bother our colleagues, but would any of them let us know the real meaning of *urra*?

—A French horse, *Theresopolis*, won the grand prize, 20,000\$, on the 7th at the Jockey Club races.

—This sort of thing will not do! Why should the minister of justice go to the railway station to receive a planter?

—The army and navy co-operative association has received permission for organization from the government and it will immediately commence operations.

—The Panification company will sell a 40 rs. roll—of bread—for 20 rs. and make good dividends for its shareholders in the bargain! Let us hang the bakers!

—The *Correio do Figueiro* seems startled that a short-hand writer in the United States should earn 30,000 francs, and forgets to turn this fortune into milreis. One conto per month, colleague!

—A telegram received here on the 9th announces the death in Paris of the widow of the Visconde do Rio Branco, who was instrumental in securing the adoption of the 1871 emancipation law.

—According to the local press there is "among us" a celebrated Portuguese republican democrat who has come to report on the elections to-day in Brazil.

—Curious idea. The subscription lists for shares in the national company of hats for ladies were opened in the office of the Central Coffee Factories of Brazil company.

—A man has come all the way from Botucati to assist at the inauguration of a hat factory here. We were under the impression that at Botucati pistols and knives were more necessary than hats.

—It appears that the shareholders of the Cassino Fluminense desire to make another effort to revive that moribund association. It certainly ought not to be difficult in Rio to maintain one respectable organization for social purposes.

—By a decree dated on the 4th inst. the provisional government takes charge of the schools formerly supported by the Emperor's private purse at Santa Cruz and in the *quinta* of S. Christovão palace.

—On the morning of the 10th thieves broke into the Santo Antonio and Kosarin churches and secured the alms-boxes. Nothing else appears to have been taken, which shows that religious sentiment was present.

—On the 8th the admirers of Sr. Carlos de Lacerda, who lost his professorship at the ex-D. Pedro II college because he proposed to extinguish the "ex," gave him a manifestation, which he seems to have borne like a hero.

—Complaints are incessant that the rolling stock of the Jardim Botânico tramway is not nearly sufficient to meet the traffic. It is a great mistake on the part of the directory to permit this condition of affairs to continue.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says the thieves got over 1,000\$ out of the alms-boxes of the Rosário church on the 10th inst. How does the *Jornal* know that the alms-boxes contained 1,000\$? Let the police investigate this.

—The native press is noticing a peculiarly large number of 100-year-old youths and maidens. It must be one of the effects of the republic, which not yet one year old is some eight months in the second year of its existence.

—The local press says the French government are exporting gullinities to the colonies. We fear it is impertinence, but we would like to ask Lopes Trovão to send one to Rio. Only as a curiosity, of course, unless it be used to reduce the number of candidates for office.

—On the 10th inst. the *Jornal do Commercio* publishes an item which seems revolutionary. It says, "To-day the minister of war will order the adjutant general of the army to come out of deep mourning." We confess that the item looks like conspiracy to our republican eyes.

—The Misericórdia hospital will present gold medals to some of the *Conde de Figueiredo* and Sr. Antonio Teixeira Rodrigues in recognition of services rendered the hospital. Why not give a gold medal to Sr. Mayrink? He might deposit it in the Treasury as a part guarantee of his B. E. U. issue.

—The first public prosecutor, after struggling with the question since July, decides upon indicting the American negro sailor who stabbed and killed two men. The brute was caught red-handed and confessed the crime, but the careful public prosecutor had to pull his library to pieces to find out just what paragraph, of what article, of what decree, fitted the case! This is not criminal procedure; it is rendering law ridiculous.

—Among the noteworthy events of the past week was a grand ball at the Cassino Fluminense on the night of the 12th, which was offered to Mr. Henry Lowndes by his friends as a mark of their appreciation of the services which he has rendered to the country by the promotion of so many industries and the organization of so many companies during the past year. The Cassino was beautifully decorated, and the attendance was large and appreciative. One of the pleasant little incidents of the evening was the receipt of a telegram announcing that the King of Portugal had conferred the title of Visconde de Leopoldina upon Mr. Lowndes. We are under many obligations for the very polite invitation extended to the editor of this paper.

Europe.	
Sept. 4 Havre Fr ste <i>Paranaguá</i>	3,993
Antwerp Ger ste <i>Baltimore</i>	300
8 Hamburg " <i>Carad</i>	9,650
10 London Fr ste <i>Clyde</i>	4,851
10 Havre Fr ste <i>Paranaguá</i>	30
12 Hamburg Ger ste <i>Argentina</i>	8,623

Elsewhere:

Sept. 10 River Plate Fr ste <i>Orizaba</i>	69
--	----

The market is very firm and brokers quoted as follows:

	per 10 kilos	per 100 lbs.	C. H.
Superior.....	78330-88310	118500-128500	initial
Good 1st.....	nominal	do	8,570
Regular 1st.....	8 380-8 440	12 300-12 400	8 371
Ordinary 1st.....	8 300-8 360	11 900-12 000	8 248
Good 2nd.....	7 950-7 970	11 300-11 700	8 435
Ordinary 2nd.....	6 810-7 000	10 000-11 000	7 239

Receipts for the five days covered by our figures were:

42,046 bags.

Stocks on Saturday evening were about 130,000 bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load.	bags.
New York Br ste <i>Hipparis</i>	21,000
do " <i>Gulfo</i>	25,000
do " <i>Valparaiso</i>	6,000
Baltimore Amer bk <i>Serene</i>	6,000
New Orleans Ill ste <i>Pascal</i>	35,000
Havre Fr ste <i>Wille de S. J. J.</i>	1,000
London Br ste <i>Trinidad</i>	7,000
Hamburg Ger ste <i>Argentina</i>	12,000
do " <i>Santos</i>	12,000
do " <i>Compagnie</i>	3,000
Marseilles Aust ste <i>Orion</i>	2,000
Trieste Aust ste <i>Orion</i>	2,000
Mediteranea Ill ste <i>Merano</i>	5,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Steamer receipts, 15th, 1890.

Ship	From	Receipts	Shipments
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Exchange on London, 15th, 1890.

Ship	From	Receipts	Shipments
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22 1/2 %

23 %

23 %

23 %

23 %

23 %

23 %

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Imports.

Brokers report a fair movement again during the past week. Receipts of Flour have been moderate and the market is still reported firm. Dealers are said to be fairly supplied however, and quotations show little change. Of rice there have been no receipts a steamer with a large cargo from Panama is on the way for our port and the market is awaiting its arrival. White pine remains nominally unchanged. Kerosene is still dull and Lard has declined somewhat, although we have had no receipts of the latter and only moderate of the latter. Indian Corn is quoted somewhat higher. Receipts of Codfish have been very heavy, but the market is fairly maintained and there is still an average demand from consumers.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Serene, from Baltimore: 3,750 lbs.

Sundry marks: 7,230 "

White Wings, do: 1,750 "

Sundry marks: 12,750 lbs.

Sales and withdrawals are very small as dealers are fairly well supplied, and stocks in first hands are estimated to be:

10,000 lbs. American

1,400 " Trieste

14,300 lbs.

Brokers report the market firm and quotations as follows:

Trieste..... 16750-17000

Richmond 1st..... nominal

do 2nd..... 16500-17000

Western & Interior..... nominal

River Plate..... 14 250-16 250

City Mills..... 14 250-16 250

Pitch Pine.—Receipts oil and the market unchanged at 45000-47500 per ton. The ste. *Exigence*, with 1,250,000 lbs. from Paraicaba is bound for our port and this cargo may very possibly sharply affect prices here.

White Pine.—Receipts are nil and the market unchanged and steady at 115 ls. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—The market is unchanged and dull at 6500 per barrel. Receipts nil.

Lard.—Receipts have been 1,125 kegs, 10 cases per ste. *Exigence*, 365 cases per *White Wings*. Quotations are rather lower, viz., George's brand 560 rs. per lb. in lots and other marks 520-530 rs.

Rosin.—The market is quite unchanged at 7500-7800 per lb. Receipts are 200 lbs. per ste. *Serene*.

Turpentine.—Receipts all and quotations are unchanged at 500-510 per kilo, annum.

Brass.—City mills brass is still quoted at 18300-18500 per lb. No foreign has arrived.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,772 tons per *John Bunyan*, from Cardiff

1,675 " *Hector*, do

1,800 " *Still Water*, do

966 " *Elmer*, from Newcastle

2,649 " *Avon*, from Norfolk

to dealers and companies. The cargo of American coal comes to the gas company.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 673 bags per *Clyde*, and 550 per *Carad*. The market is higher and firm: quotations are 4800-4900 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts have been 1,058 bales by steamers. Brokers make no change in quotations of 65-70 rs. per kilo, gramme.

Cement.—Receipts have been 1,000 lbs. German and 100 lbs. French. We quote: British 78500-80000, German 65000-67000 and French 78000-79000, per lb.

Rice.—There have been no receipts and the market remains flat at 88300-88500 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts since our last report have been: 2,350 tons per *Diana*, 2,221 per *Corinthia*, 2,408 per *Snowdrop*, 2,229 tons and 245 cases per *Century* and 1,600 tons per *Chloride*, from Canada and 1,495 cases Norwegian per *Santos*. Stocks are estimated at about 1750-1800 packages. The market is fully supplied, but there is a fair demand and retail quotations are: Canadian lbs 185000-186000, Norwegian cases 235000-240000.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's. Market Report, dated September 1st:

COFFEE.—An active demand prevailed during last month only occasionally interrupted by sudden advances of exchange. Business was somewhat embarrassed by the inaccessibility of exchange, but, as this always ended with easier rates, transactions were quickly resumed, and to such an extent that the available stock shows only a very small increase, although supplies were more abundant than was expected.

The quality of this crop is very satisfactory and for several years our market has not received such quantities of nice coffee, but they are generally better picked and contain a good deal of black bean and husk.

Stocks are estimated at about 1750-1800 packages. The market is fully supplied, but there is a fair demand and retail quotations are: Canadian lbs 185000-186000, Norwegian cases 235000-240000.

From Messrs. Thomsen & Co's. Market Report, dated August 31st:

HIDES.—With reference to salted there is nothing of interest to report. Dry hides have continued in extremely high demand and the favorable news lately received from the United States has put our market in quite an excited state. Transactions during the month, however, have again been of no great importance as supplies from the interior have been very insignificant, and the few *barren* in Pelotas, who hold some stocks of hides, refuse selling at present prices.

General demand for hides is still very active, and the few steamers freight and commission for American hides and skins, but at present exporters are offering the parity of 135 d. without being able to buy them. Prices of heavy dry hides have likewise further advanced and there are now buyers at equal to 135 d. per kilo, cost, steamer freight and commission. We quote stocks of hides, of all descriptions, at Pelotas at not exceeding 10000.

HORSESHOE.—Continues in demand at flat quotation, viz: 24 1/2 d. per kilo, cost, steamer freight and commission, but we have not heard of any sales during the month, there being no parties for disposal and supplies from the interior exceeding small.

Export of hides since January 1st:

dry 1890 1889

Europe..... 241,849 376,613

United States..... 121,362 97,919

dry 1890 1889

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United States..... 121,362 97,919

dry 1890 1889

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dry 1890 1889

Europe..... 241,849 376,613

United States..... 121,362 97,919

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 8.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Serene*; 521 tons; Segement; 46 d. shulins to Levering & Co.

GAZP—Br bk *Corinthia*; 124 tons; Ruben; 64 d. codfish shulins to Herla & Co.

PAYSAUND—Ital bk *Exigence*; 420 tons; Ometo; 30 d. in distress, bound for Hamburg

SEPT. 9.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk *White Wings*; 654 tons; Davison; 48 d. shulins to Okell, Wilson & Co.

MARSEILLES—Ital bk *La Salsola*; 418 tons; Labruno; 66 d. shulins to Herla & Co.

GAZP—Br bk *Snow Drop*; 149 tons; Butch; 49 d. codfish to Herla & Co.

SEPT. 10.

PASADENA—Br bk *Century*; 181 tons; Robert; 48 d. codfish to P. S. Nicholson & Co.

GAZP—Br bk *Charlotte*; 96 tons; Le Conte; 49 d. codfish to Herla & Co.

CARP—Br bk *Shiloh*; 1050 tons; Triest; 46 d. cod to Brazilian Coal company.

ARACAT—Swed bk *Arcturion*; 197 tons; Abraham; 8 d. shul to Rodrigues, Lacerda & Co.

SEPT. 11.

NORFOLK—Br bk *Arcturion*; 1664 tons; McCulloch; 68 d. cod to order.

GAZP—Br bk *Diana*; 154 tons; Housell; 56 d. codfish to Zentia & Silvestre.

SANTO—Br bk *King of the Thistle*; 177 tons; Hughes; 71 d. in distress, bound for Antagova

SEPT. 13.

LONDON—Br bk *Nor Western*; 545 tons; Houlton; 51 d. cement to United Mercantile company.

GLASGOW—No bk *Edgerton*; 577 tons; Johansen; 56 d. cod to João Carlos Pacheco & Co.

OKOTO—Port bk *Quinta*; 354 tons; Costa; 47 d. shulins to order.

SEPT. 14.

SANTOS—Ger bk *Palfy*; 708 tons; Walter; 8 d. ballast to Otis Publican company.

GLASGOW—Br bk *Reform*; 1776 tons; Young; 50 d. shulins to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 9.

PORT KAITUMA—Br bk *Argentine*; 378 tons; Baum; ballast.

BARBADOS—Br bk *Encarnada*; 999 tons; Toyer; do.

SEPT. 11.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Clad*; 626 tons; Roberts; coffee.

WILMINGTON—Ger bk *George*; 442 tons; Dade; ballast.

TRISTE ISLAND—Br bk *Fanny L. Carr*; 797 tons; Morell; do.

SEPT. 12.

TALTA—Br bk *La Quirida*; 689 tons; Evans; ballast.

SEPT. 13.

SANIT HOOR—Br bk *Nelle Troop*; 1332 tons; Parker; ballast.

UNITED STATES—Br bk *Nikaria*; 1583 tons; Lang; do.

SEPT. 14.

PENSADE—Br bk *Palmyra*; 809 tons; Walker; ballast.

ST. THOMAS—Nor bk *Passepartout*; 554 tons; Johansen; do.

CALCUTTA—Br bk *St. Robert*; 2410 tons; Bell; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BRUSSELS—Br bk *Porto*; ballast.

BARBADOS—Nor bk *Laurel*; do.

—Br bk *T. G.*; do.

LACUNA—Nor bk *Laurel*; do.

—Br bk *Ship*; do.

—Ital bk *Exigence*, from Paysandú for Hamburg, put in here looking on the 8th. The survey is called for today.

—Br bk *King of the Thistle*, was towed in here on the 11th with two masts gone and bulwarks damaged. She is bound to Antagova with the mails.

—Br bk *Prince Amador*, arrived here on the 6th, put in with ballast shifted and the surveyors have ordered that the mails and ballast shall be substituted by store. The ship is bound for the China Islands.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The only charters reported for the week are: Br bk *Hydra*, Macao to Rio, North of Hatteras and Rio de Janeiro, Paranaíba and River Plate, mate, both on private terms.

Freights.

New York..... 300 per bag

New Orleans..... 300 per ton

Liverpool..... 250 per ton

Antwerp..... 250 per ton

Hankow..... 250 per ton

United States, North..... 150-220 d.

Channel, S. do..... 375-425 d.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

September 13rd, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,551,700\$	Jan.-July	5	Aplicação.....	200\$-1,000\$	975\$000	975\$000-976\$000
119,600	do	6 1/2	do	1,000\$	1,000\$	1,000\$000-1,001\$000
18,019,500	Apr.-Oct.	4 1/2	do	1,000	1,150 000	1,150 000-1,151 000
31,675,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do	1,000	1,105 000	1,105 000-1,106 000
109,694,000	do	4	do	500-1,000	96 1/2	96 1/2-96 3/4

DEBENTURES.

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8	Rio de Janeiro	200\$	195\$	195\$000-196\$000
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Camargão	200	187	187\$000-188\$000
Jan.-July	6 1/2	do	do	200	192	192\$000-193\$000
1,125,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Lepoldina	200	190	190\$000-191\$000
1,400,000	do	5-6	do gold	250	54 1/2	54 1/2-54 3/4
1,137,100	Jan.-July	5	Maricá	200	81 1/2	81 1/2-81 3/4
1,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Rio das Flores	100	91 1/2	91 1/2-91 3/4
1,125,000	Jan.-July	5	Sapucaia	200	185	185\$000-186\$000
1,400,000	Feb.-Aug.	6 1/2	S. Paulo do Rio Preto	200	192	192\$000-193\$000
1,137,100	Jan.-July	6	do gold	250	440	440\$000-441\$000
6,679,800	Mar.-Sept.	6	Sorocabana	100	56 1/2	56 1/2-56 3/4
1,177,450	Apr.-Oct.	8	do	100	56 1/2	56 1/2-56 3/4
1,500,000	Jan.-July	7	União Valenciana	200	144	144\$000-145\$000
1,789,500	Jan.-July	5	Tramway	200	168	168\$000-169\$000
1,315,553	do	6	Campos e Viçosa	200	168	168\$000-169\$000
797,500	do	7	do	200	168	168\$000-169\$000
1,250,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Niteroi	200	107 1/2	107 1/2-107 3/4
1,400,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Niteroi	200	107 1/2	107 1/2-107 3/4
250,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200	11	11\$000-11\$000
278,000	do	6 1/2	Villa Isabel	200	11	11\$000-11\$000
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	Feijó	100	100 1/2	100 1/2-100 3/4
1,200,000	Jan.-Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
784,000	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	Central Sugar Factories	200	180	180\$000-181\$000
1,500,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Quissacá	200	197	197\$000-198\$000
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco	100	189	189\$000-190\$000
2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Alfama	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
96,000	Jan.-July	8	União	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
400,000	May-Nov.	7	União	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
1,138,600	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	União	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
743,000	do	7 1/2	União	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
564,000	do	7 1/2	União	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
1,450,000	Jan.-July	7	União	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	União	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
308,000	Jan.-July	7	União	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
1,000,000	June-Dec.	6 1/2	S. João	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
1,000,000	May-Nov.	7	S. João	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
226,900	Mar.-Sept.	7	S. João	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
197,000	Jan.-July	7	S. João	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Arquitetônica	100	80	80\$000-81\$000
1,200,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Arquitetônica	100	80	80\$000-81\$000
150,000	Feb.-Aug.	8	Arquitetônica	100	80	80\$000-81\$000
90,000	Jan.-July	8	Arquitetônica	100	80	80\$000-81\$000
1,500,000	do	6	Arquitetônica	100	80	80\$000-81\$000
498,800	do	6	Arquitetônica	100	80	80\$000-81\$000
1,600,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Arquitetônica	100	80	80\$000-81\$000
1,500,000	May-Nov.	6 1/2	Arquitetônica	100	80	80\$000-81\$000
600,000	Jan.-July	8	Arquitetônica	100	80	80\$000-81\$000
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	Arquitetônica	100	80	80\$000-81\$000
500,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Arquitetônica	100	80	80\$000-81\$000

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
645,200\$	June-Dec.	5	Brazil	100\$	100 1/2	100 1/2-100 3/4
13,740,000	Jan.-July	5	Credito Real do Brazil	100	90	90\$000-91\$000
4,897,400	do	5	do gold	100	90	90\$000-91\$000
4,617,800	Apr.-Oct.	6	Credito Real do Brazil	100	90	90\$000-91\$000
8,000	do	6	do gold	100	90	90\$000-91\$000
6,363,800	May-Nov.	5	Predial	100	87	87\$000-88\$000
1,050,000	do	5	União, S. Paulo	100	87	87\$000-88\$000

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	1,811,000\$	23,607\$	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 89	200\$	200\$	200\$000-201\$000
4,000,000	800,000	40,250	Barão de Atarumã	12\$000-July 89	200\$	200\$	200\$000-201\$000
50,000,000	10,000,000	40,250	Leopoldina	12\$000-July 89	200\$	200\$	200\$000-201\$000
15,000,000	12,000,000	94,036	do with call	6\$000-Aug 90	40	81	81\$000-82\$000
200,000	200,000	5,320	Machado and Campos	6\$000-July 89	200\$	145	145\$000-146\$000
3,000,000	600,000	...	Monte Claro	...	40	50	50\$000-51\$000
3,000,000	900,000	...	Muzambinho	...	40	120	120\$000-121\$000
12,000,000	2,400,000	204,668	Oeste de Minas	6\$000-Apr 90	200\$	49	49\$000-50\$000
14,000,000	4,500,000	...	do 2 series	7\$000-Jan 90	50	...	...
...	...	...	do 3 series	7\$000-Jan 90	50	...	...
830,000	799,800	60,412	Rio das Flores	6\$000-May 89	200\$	180	180\$000-181\$000
10,665,000	10,665,000	4,444	S. Paulo and Rio	8\$000-July 90	200\$	300	300\$000-301\$000
...	...	...	do subsiduário	...	100	54	54\$000-55\$000
30,000,000	6,000,000	...	Sapucaia	2\$000-July 90	40	100	100\$000-101\$000
35,000,000	12,000,000	...	Sorocabana	3\$000-June 90	200\$	390	390\$000-391\$000
...	...	...	do prolongation	3\$000-June 90	40	121	121\$000-122\$000
10,000,000	...	...	S. Paulo	...	40	65	65\$000-66\$000
12,000,000	2,400,000	...	Therapsopolis	...	40	61	61\$000-62\$000
1,600,000	1,600,000	38,816	União Valenciana	6 1/2\$000-Feb 84	200\$	...	...
5,000,000	2,000,000	...	Viçosa Central do Brazil	...	40	80	80\$000-81\$000

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	168,212\$	Alliança	...	200\$	350\$	350\$000-351\$000
400,000	400,000	...	Bom Fim	...	200\$	220	220\$000-221\$000
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,373	Brazil Industrial	3\$000-July 90	200\$	217	217\$000-218\$000
300,000	300,000	562	Barileira	8\$000-Aug 90	200\$	200	200\$000-201\$000
1,000,000	1,000,000	74,904	Caçoeira	12\$000-July 90	200\$	200	200\$000-201\$000
1,200,000	600,000	39,147	Central Industrial	12\$000-July 90	200\$	200	200\$000-201\$000
...	...	...	do 2 series	12\$000-July 90	200\$	200	200\$000-201\$000
2,400,000	480,000	...	Corcovado	1\$000-July 90	60	66	66\$000-67\$000
400,000	80,000	...	Cribeiro do Sul	...	40	...	...
250,000	250,000	...	do subsiduário	...	200	220	220\$000-221\$000
600,000	600,000	9,092	Industrial Mineira	...	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
200,000	155,040	...	Industrial de Ouro Preto	...	140	45	45\$000-46\$000
375,000	400,000	...	Nacional de São Paulo	12\$000-July 90	200\$	200	200\$000-201\$000
4,000,000	4,000,000	33,000	Petropolis	9\$000-July 89	200\$	170	170\$000-171\$000
3,000,000	600,000	...	Proprietaria Ind. do Brazil	1\$000-July 90	110	80	80\$000-81\$000
1,200,000	1,200,000	277,322	Rio de Janeiro	14\$000-July 89	200\$	200	200\$000-201\$000
1,200,000	600,000	19,377	S. Christovão	7\$000-Jan 90	200\$	220	220\$000-221\$000
...	...	...	do 2 series	3\$000-Jan 90	180	...	...
1,750,000	700,000	31,718	S. João	2\$000-July 90	100	200	200\$000-201\$000
850,000	600,000	26,445	S. Lázaro	10\$000-July 90	200\$	200	200\$000-201\$000
180,000	280,000	518	S. Pedro de Alcântara	...	200	200	200\$000-201\$000
...	...	...	União Industrial	7\$000-Jan 90	200\$	...	...

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Company	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000	5,995,840	25,618	Agência do Brazil	2\$000-July 90	80\$	120\$	125\$000-126\$000
1,000,000	200,000	..	Alameda do Brazil	..	100	100	..
5,000,000	500,000	8,943	Avaliar	6\$000-July 90	100	150	150
..	800,000	..	do 2 series	2\$000-July 90	100	100	118 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	18,051,095	Brazil	2\$000-July 90	200	220	228 000
..	20,000,000	..	do 2 series	3\$000-July 90	100	140	148 500-150 500
3,000,000	900,000	..	Claves Laboriosas	..	25	..	.. 43 000
1,000,000	300,000	..	Central	..	60	64	64 000
4,000,000	400,000	..	Colônia do Brazil	5\$000-July 90	100	41	.. 43 000
12,000,000	4,814,400	47,782	Colômbia e Agricultura	5\$000-July 90	100	130	.. 12 000
20,000,000	10,000,000	2,456,612	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro	10\$000-July 90	200	225	219 000-261 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Comerciantes	2\$000-July 90	100	100	127 500
1,000,000	1,000,000	5,171	Comerciantes	4\$000-July 90	100	102	102 000
20,000,000	10,000,000	2,456,612	Comerciantes	10\$000-July 90	200	200	200 000-260 000
..	1,000,000	..	Comerciantes	2\$000-July 90	40	54	65 000-65 000
..	1,000,000	..	Comerciantes	5\$000-July 90	100	165	165 500
8,000,000	3,756,000	71,534	Construtor do Brazil	9\$000-July 90	100	115	..
1,000,000	100,000	94,174	Credito Commercial	9\$000-July 90	100	115	..
1,000,000	100,000	22,000	Credito Mercantil	..	60	..	..
20,000,000	2,000,000	593,127	Credito Real do Brazil	6\$000-July 90	100	100	..
..	214,410	..	do 2 series	5\$000-July 90	200	203	..
..	1,952,548	..	do 2 series	5\$000-July 90	200	203	..
5,000,000	4,654,550	1,000,000	Depositos e Descontos	15\$000-July 90	200	275	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	617,000	Equidade, Limited	8\$000-May 90	100	100	..
100,000,000	50,000,000	638,538	Federal do Brazil	1\$000-July 90	100	100	128 000-149 000
1,000,000	200,000	..	Fluminense	..	20	..	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Francisco Brasileiro	..	40	47	47 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,070,000	Industrial e Mercantil	2\$000-July 90	100	100	118 000-119 000
..	1,551,610	..	do 2 series	1\$000-July 90	100	100	..
1,000,000	709,320	20,000	Intermediário	8\$000-July 90	100	107	107 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Leitura e Comercio	2\$000-July 90	60	97	97 000
20,000,000	10,000,000	60,000	London & Brazilian, Limited	10\$000-July 90	200	215	215 000
1,125,000	684,000	240,000	Mercantil dos Varejantes	..	4	4	..
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Nacional do Brazil (gold)	..	4	4	..
20,000,000	10,000,000	60,000	Nacional do Brazil (gold)	10\$000-July 90	200	215	215 000
1,000,000	100,000	..	Operações	..	4	3	..
5,000,000	875,150	..	Operações	..	4	3	..
1,000,000	200,000	..	Povo	..	4	125	..
1,000,000	200,000	..	Povo	..	4	125	..
1,000,000	200,000	..	Rio de Janeiro	2\$000-July 90	100	70	..
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
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10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
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10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,002,218	Rio de Janeiro	12\$000-July 90	200	134	125 000-134 000
10,000,000	10,000,						

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